

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire on Goods and Furniture, in the state of Virginia, held Feb. 1, 1806.

WHEREAS the Board of Directors of the Mutual Insurance Company against fire on goods and furniture, in the state of Virginia, have been furnished with an authenticated copy of some resolutions, entered into by the members of the company residing in the town of Fredericksburg; the evident intention of which resolutions is to call in question the propriety of the proceedings of this Board, in requiring the payment of two full quotas—Therefore,

Resolved, That the following statement be laid before the general meeting, which is to take place on February 4th, 1806, viz: At the time when the award of the referees, in favour of the claim of Mr. Wm. Bennet came forward, there was, in the funds of the company, including cash, stock and other facilities about \$150 dollars. The claim of Mr. Wm. Bennet amounted to 7698 dollars 25, and that of Mr. Joseph Cauby to 3000 dollars, making together 10698 dollars 25. These two claims thus exceeding by so large a sum, as 7548 dollars 25, the whole amount of the funds, and other claims of importance being daily expected, the Board of Directors had but one line of conduct to pursue, which was that of calling for a full quota; they did so, and entertained no doubt of its being cheerfully and promptly paid by the members of the company, as the distresses of the sufferers by the fire in Norfolk, were universally known and commiserated, and were eminently calculated to excite the most interesting exertions for their effectual and immediate relief. But even at the time of requiring this quota, it was the opinion of the members of this Board, that it would by no means prove sufficient to discharge all the claims that existed against the company. They however were disinclined to make too great a draught, at once, on the members, conceiving that if they could make partial payments of considerable amount, to the claimants they would consent to indulge the company with a reasonable time, for the payment of the remainder. In these hopes the president and directors were disappointed. Not above two or three members having manifested, by paying their quota, a disposition to act up to which the president and directors were destined to bear the repeated and pressing importunities of suffering claimants, without the power of satisfying their rightful demands, or of escaping the imputation of a neglect of duty, and a want of feeling for the sufferings of the unfortunate.

When the claim of Mr. Joseph Andrews for 10,000 dollars, was presented, and it was found that the want of promptitude on the part of the members, to enable the board to pay the debts of the company, had got into general circulation, and also an opinion that even if all the members paid one quota, that the company would still be in arrears, and it would therefore be imprudent and unsafe to insure property in it, the board judged it advisable to call for a second full quota, and resolved to use the best means to secure its speedy collection. In addition to the desire of relieving the suffering claimants, and of restoring the reputation of the company, the members of the board were impelled to this measure, by a motive of positive and prescribed duty, which for the convenience of the members at large as aforesaid, they had not fully acted up to, in the previous call for one quota, but which it seemed unjust to the claimants and dangerous to the institution longer to delay. The point of positive duty there alluded to, is to found in the act of the General Assembly, by which the company was incorporated. It is there declared that, these quotas shall be so rated as to raise and keep up a fund, so that the interest thereof may be deemed, by the president and directors, sufficient to pay the annual losses and expenses—and in art 21, sec. 1, of the regulations of the company, it is laid down as a rule that, "The sums of the original premiums shall always be kept as the stock of this insurance company."

This brief statement of facts, and of motives of conduct, the members of this board conceive sufficient to repel any substantial charge of impropriety, in what they have done relative to the calling for two quotas—If it be a fact that the members residing in Fredericksburg are uninformed "of the state of the company's affairs," it is rather a cause of blame in them, than in the members of this board. The books and transactions of the company are easy of access to any individual

concerned. Moreover, every year since the commencement of the institution, there has been a general meeting of the members. At these meetings the members residing in Fredericksburg have been present, either in person or by proxy, and a full statement of the concerns, with all the books and papers of the company, have regularly been laid before those general meetings. Where then is to be sought the cause of the want of proper information respecting the affairs of the company, on the part of the members residing in Fredericksburg? Surely not in any part of the conduct of the members of this board. Had the great losses, which occasioned the call for two quotas been of recent occurrence, and the members residing in Fredericksburg had had no opportunity of judging of the amount of those losses—although even in that case the president and directors would have been fully justified, both by the law of the land, and the regulations of the company, in what they have done—yet then there might have been some shadow of reason for the conduct of the members residing in the town of Fredericksburg. But it is now nearly two years since the happening of the fire at Norfolk, and considerably more than one year since the first quota was called for, which those members have not yet paid. The whole of the interim too has been one continued opportunity of enquiring into the affairs of the company, to say nothing of the special invitations which the general meetings hold out on that subject. This board will not ask the members residing at Fredericksburg what they would have expected from the company, had they been the sufferers instead of the claimants of Norfolk, because the answer is so obvious as to render the question unnecessary. They would assuredly have expected that relief which it is the sole object of the company to secure to the sufferers by fire, and would no doubt have been as importunate in their claims, as they are now sturdy to resist the payment of their quotas.

Finally the members of this board cannot refrain from expressing great surprise, that after the solicitude they have felt for the interests of the company; after their best exertions to manage its concerns with the strictest eye to the spirit of their duty and the convenience of the members, without deriving the least emolument or advantage for their trouble; that notwithstanding these circumstances, there should be any ascription to them views and objects unconnected with the primitive principles of the corporation, and at the same time publish their determination to resist the obligation of solemn contracts, and the discharge of lawful claims.

The term for which the members of this board were elected into office being now nearly expired, they are perfectly content to resign the direction of the company's concerns to any others who may be appointed to manage them, and in their retirement from office, although they cannot expect to be followed by the good opinion of those who are prone to asperse motives and resist claims at a venture, under color of not being informed when information was their privilege and their duty, yet they will derive ample consolation in reflecting on the purity of their own intentions and the assiduity of their conduct.

Published by order of the Board of Directors.

Wm. H. Fitzwhyllfonn,
P. Agent.

Richmond, Feb. 10, 1806.

The members residing in the town of Fredericksburg, in the preamble to their resolutions, state that they have had no notice of the call of the directors for two quotas, "only since the 10th of the present month," (January). The fact may be as stated, and yet no censure can attach to the president and directors, as agreeably to the regulation provided in that case, they had the requisition for each quota published in several newspapers, previously to the time of its becoming respectively due.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. John Tucker. As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 31 day of February 1806.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, February 19.

The following message was received from the president of the United States:
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

IN pursuance of a measure proposed to congress by a message of Jan. 18, 1803, and sanctioned by their appropriation for carrying it into execution, captain Meriwether Lewis of the 1st regiment of infantry was appointed, with a party of men, to explore the river Missouri, from its mouth to its source, and crossing the highlands by the shortest portage, to seek the best water communication thence to the Pacific ocean; and lieutenant Clark, was appointed second in command. They were to enter into conference with the Indian nations on their route, with a view to the establishment of commerce with them—They entered the Missouri, May 14, 1804, and on the 1st of November, took up their winter quarters near the Mandan towns, 1609 miles above the mouth of the river, in lat. 47deg. 21m. 47sec. north, and long. 99 deg. 24 m. 45 sec. west from Greenwich. On the 8th of April, 1805, they proceeded up the river in pursuance of the objects prescribed to them. A letter of the preceding day, April 7, from captain Lewis, is herewith communicated. During his stay among the Mandans, he had been able to lay down the Missouri, according to courses and distances taken on his passage up, it, corrected by frequent observations of longitude and latitude; and to add to the actual survey of this portion of the river, a general map of the country between the Mississippi and Pacific, from the 34th to the 54th degrees of latitude. These additions are from information collected from Indians with whom he had opportunities of communicating, during his journey and residence with them. Copies of this map are now presented to both houses of Congress. With these I communicate also, a statistical view, procured and forwarded by him, of the Indian nations inhabiting the territory of Louisiana, and the countries adjacent to its northern and western borders, of their commerce, and of other interesting particulars respecting them.

In order to render the statement as complete as may be, of the Indians, inhabiting the country west of the Mississippi, I add Dr. Sibley's account of those residing in and adjacent to the territory of Orleans.

I communicate also from the same person, an account of the Red river, according to the best information he had been able to collect.

Having been disappointed, after considerable preparation, in the purpose of sending an exploring party up that river in the summer of 1804, it was thought best to employ the autumn of that year in procuring a knowledge of an interesting branch of the river called the Washita. This was undertaken under the direction of Mr. Dunbar of Natchez, a citizen of distinguished science, who had aided, and continued to aid us, with his disinterested and valuable services in the prosecution of these enterprises. He ascended the river to the remarkable Hot Springs near it, in lat. 34, 31—4 16, long. 92, 50, 45, west from Greenwich, taking its courses and distances and correcting them by frequent celestial observations. Extracts from his observations, and copies of his map of the river, from its mouth to the Hot Springs, make part of the present communications. The examination of the Red river itself is but now commencing.

TH: JEFFERSON.

February 19, 1806.

Senate of the United States.

Thursday, February 13.

DEBATE ON THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

2. Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to demand and insist upon the restoration of the property of their citizens, captured and condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and upon the indemnification of such American citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations; and to enter into such arrangements with the British government, on this and all other differences subsisting between the two nations (and particularly respecting the impressment of American seamen) as may be consistent with the honor and interests of the

United States, and manifest their entire desire to obtain for themselves and their citizens by amicable negotiation, that justice to which they are entitled.

Mr. ISRAEL SMITH said that he was extremely sorry that he could not bring his mind to assent to the second resolution; because he viewed it of great importance that there should be unanimity upon a subject of this nature. He was not opposed to it from any constitutional objection, arising from a belief that the senate had no right to give their advice and consent to the executive, as to the course and conditions upon which they desired that an accommodation might be brought about; but he was opposed to it from the peculiar impropriety of so doing, deduced from the whole circumstances of the case, as it now presented itself for consideration. It would be recollected by the senate that many of our complaints against the British government were of long continuance, and that they had been the subject of pointed and repeated remonstrances, and in a particular manner the impressment of our seamen; that on a former occasion they had committed vast spoiliations on our commerce, not under the sanction of the laws of nations, as their subsequent transactions with our government have acknowledged; but under the authority of the particular orders of their government, thereby subjecting the property of our merchants upon the high seas, not only to the restrictions and forfeitures incurred by the law of nations, but also exposing it to all the vexations and ferocities growing out of the caprice of British orders of capture. The late encroachments on our rights as a neutral nation, and which are now the subject of consideration, are of a nature similar to those we have before experienced, and proceed from the same unwarrantable cause; and further, are continued in full force and operation at the very moment our government is pressing upon their consideration, the injustice of their proceedings, by argument, too strong and convincing to admit of a doubt. And how are they answered? By procrastination, and hints, that the necessity of the case is a sufficient justification. The executive, indignant at this evasion, and despairing of redress by any further appeal to their justice and magnanimity, has turned to the national legislature, and informed them that what remained to be done of this interesting subject must rest on the wisdom and justice of congress. We have already unanimously resolved, that the conduct of the British government is an "unprovoked aggression on our neutral rights." What, then, he asked, would be the measures looked for from this body, to proper to repel their outrage? Could any one expect that the first thing suggested to their mind would be, that the executive should immediately renew the negotiation? Has he not already told us, that he despaired of obtaining redress by a simple appeal to their justice and magnanimity? Or is this resolution to be understood as appealing to the executive a language like this: "You have not ably, zealously and perseveringly exercised the powers vested in you by the constitution, to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties and misunderstandings subsisting between the two governments; or you are not sufficiently impressed with the importance of stipulating an indemnification for the losses our merchants have already sustained. Or, that there is some avenue to a sense of justice in this nation, which you have not sufficiently attempted. Surely language like this is disrespectful. We ought not to adopt a resolution on a subject, as important as the present, without being able to assign a substantial reason. Are we fearful that the executive, after we have afforded the necessary legislative impulse to this negotiation, will be slack or unskillful in the application of it? Or do we, by these officious instructions, wish to derogate from his merit, by arrogating to ourselves that applause to which, upon a successful and satisfactory negotiation, he will be justly entitled? Mr. Smith hoped that no consideration of this sort would influence the senate. He believed there was a disposition in the executive, when furnished with the necessary aid, to pursue negotiations so long as the least gleam of hope of success remained. Beyond that, no one could ask him to persevere. He believed that each member of the senate entertained the same opinion. Where then, he asked, is the use of this requisition to the executive? Is it to be understood, as has been partially hinted by one honorable member, that there is no legislative aid which the executive or this nation can wisely resort to on this occasion? Are we to be told that congress have no power to lay duties on exports, or in short, that our powers are insufficient; or that we are

too weak, or too desirous to obtain for ourselves and their citizens by amicable negotiation, that justice to which they are entitled. He asked, what rights of that nation, property of its subjects, the purchase of this neutral nation, which frequently violated its disposition in the consideration of the public manner, by a principle. And yet it is any pertinacity in the interpretation. He was unable to speak this language to our own government, we have to contend. In this resolution, the will to pursue; and eloquently. Should it not be of the executive of our weak instead of strengthening the public good.

We have already experienced from too great an interference with our commercial regulations an injury to our commerce, and a loss of the benefits of the law of nations, which we have before experienced, and proceed from the same unwarrantable cause; and further, are continued in full force and operation at the very moment our government is pressing upon their consideration, the injustice of their proceedings, by argument, too strong and convincing to admit of a doubt. And how are they answered? By procrastination, and hints, that the necessity of the case is a sufficient justification. The executive, indignant at this evasion, and despairing of redress by any further appeal to their justice and magnanimity, has turned to the national legislature, and informed them that what remained to be done of this interesting subject must rest on the wisdom and justice of congress. We have already unanimously resolved, that the conduct of the British government is an "unprovoked aggression on our neutral rights." What, then, he asked, would be the measures looked for from this body, to proper to repel their outrage? Could any one expect that the first thing suggested to their mind would be, that the executive should immediately renew the negotiation? Has he not already told us, that he despaired of obtaining redress by a simple appeal to their justice and magnanimity? Or is this resolution to be understood as appealing to the executive a language like this: "You have not ably, zealously and perseveringly exercised the powers vested in you by the constitution, to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties and misunderstandings subsisting between the two governments; or you are not sufficiently impressed with the importance of stipulating an indemnification for the losses our merchants have already sustained. Or, that there is some avenue to a sense of justice in this nation, which you have not sufficiently attempted. Surely language like this is disrespectful. We ought not to adopt a resolution on a subject, as important as the present, without being able to assign a substantial reason. Are we fearful that the executive, after we have afforded the necessary legislative impulse to this negotiation, will be slack or unskillful in the application of it? Or do we, by these officious instructions, wish to derogate from his merit, by arrogating to ourselves that applause to which, upon a successful and satisfactory negotiation, he will be justly entitled? Mr. Smith hoped that no consideration of this sort would influence the senate. He believed there was a disposition in the executive, when furnished with the necessary aid, to pursue negotiations so long as the least gleam of hope of success remained. Beyond that, no one could ask him to persevere. He believed that each member of the senate entertained the same opinion. Where then, he asked, is the use of this requisition to the executive? Is it to be understood, as has been partially hinted by one honorable member, that there is no legislative aid which the executive or this nation can wisely resort to on this occasion? Are we to be told that congress have no power to lay duties on exports, or in short, that our powers are insufficient; or that we are

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BASSATERRE, 7
On Sunday evening
fight of a squadron of
anchoring in this road
mond of Sir John Thos
moral of the white, and
ships.

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Canopus 80 } Capt
Spencer 74 } Capt
Donnegal 80 } Capt
Atlas 74 } Capt
Agamemnon 74 } Sir B
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and another frigate, a
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It is this day reported
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as may be seen in a
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his retreat.

The first December
at the post-office on
His majesty's sh
rear admiral Cochran
morning.

BOSTON,
F I
Yesterday afternoon
broke out in the Rop
J. Howe, at the bottom
this town; which, in
consumed together
adjacent, one owned
one by captain P. B
Mr. J. P. Davis; to

and manifest their... for themselves and... able negotiation, that... they are entitled.

EL SMITH said that he... sorry that he could not... to assent to the second... use he viewed it of great... there should be unanimity... of this nature. He was... it from any constitutional... from a belief that the... right to give their advice... executive, as to the course... upon which they desired... nodation might be brought... was opposed to it from the... priety of so doing. Deduced... circumstances of the case... nited itself for consideration... collected by the senate the... complaints against the Britis... vere of long continuance... been the subject of pointed... demonstrations, and in a par... the impressment of our... on a former occasion there... vast spoliation on our... under the sanction of the... s, as their subsequent trans... our government have acknow... under the authority of the... ders of their government... cting the property of our... on the high seas, not only... s and forfeitures incurred b... ions, but also exposing it to... ons and forfeitures growing... ice of British orders of cap... ate encroachments on our... tral nation, and which are... ct of consideration, are of... to those we have before e... d proceed from the same un... cause; and further, are con... force and operation at the... our government is pressing... consideration, the injustice o... ngs, by argument, too strong... to admit of a doubt. An... answered? By procrastinat... ts, that the necessity of the... cient justification. The ex... ant at this evasion, and de... dress by any further appeal... and magnanimity, has turned... al legislature, and informed... that remained to be done o... ng subject must rest on the... of Congress. We... unanimously resolved, that... of the British government i... ked aggression on our neutra... then, he asked, would be... looked for from this body, a... el their outrage? Could any... at the first thing suggested... could be, that the executive... diately renew the negotiatio... already told us, that he des... nining redress by a simple ap... justice and magnanimity? O... ion to be understood as appeal... ecutive a language like this... ably, zealously and pers... cised the powers vested in... nstitution, to bring about a... of the difficulties and misun... subsisting between the two... or you are not sufficiently... h the importance of stipulat... nification for the losses cur... ve already sustained. On... some avenues to a sense of... nation, which you have not... attempted. Surely language... respectful. We ought not to... tion on a subject, as import... present, without being able to... annual reason. Are we fear... ecutive, after we have afford... ry legislative impulse to this... will be slack or unskilful in... n of it? Or do we, by these... ctions, wish to derogate from... arrogating to ourselves such... hich, upon a successful suc... negotiation, he will be justly... r. Smith hoped that no com... this sort would influence the... believed there was a disposi... ecutive, when furnished with... aid, to pursue negotiation... least gleam of hope of suc... Beyond that, no one could... preserve. He believed that... of the senate entertained the...

too weak, or too dependent as a nation, to contend for our rights? We therefore recommended it to the executive, (after having secured our merchants for past depre-dations) to enter into such arrangements, and stipulations upon points in controversy, and sacrifices; such as shall be likely to meet and promote, the views of both parties, and thus recommend justice to be sacrificed to peace.

For, he asked, what encroachment upon the rights of that nation, or depredations upon the property of its subjects have we to give up, for the purchase of this our indubitable right as a neutral nation, which they have so flagrantly and frequently violated. He hoped there was no disposition in the senate to commute any of our rights as a nation, by sacrifices to any of the considerations before mentioned, and in a particular manner, by any abandonment of principle. And yet it appeared to him, if there is any poeiancy in the resolution, this must be the interpretation. He observed it was extremely impoible to speak this language, both as it related to our own government, and that with which we have to contend. The latter will easily read in this resolution, the course which the Senate wish to pursue; and efforts will be made accordingly. Should it not be in unison with the views of the executive of our own government, it will be taken instead of strengthening his exertions for the public good.

We have already experienced the evils resulting from too great an anxiety to enter into commercial regulations with that nation. A former treaty stipulated an indemnity to our merchants for similar depredations: that indemnity was ultimately devoted on our own government. We purchased the miserable commercial privileges of that treaty (if it contained any) at the expense of our neutrality; and by doing violence to the obligations imposed upon us by that neutrality, drew down upon ourselves the refection of a powerful nation, which involved an expense of more than 10 million of dollars. He observed it would be better for the government, in his opinion, to induce our merchants against any depredations, which the utmost capacity of the British would be likely to invite; than again to enter into the unequal, the shameful, and wicked stipulation of the former treaty. He said gently, men were not to understand that he was for actual hostilities against Great Britain. He deprecated war as much as any man. If mild measures are adopted, the more certain will be the calculation of a perseverance in them; and without a spirit of perseverance little can be hoped from any measure. He hoped that Congress would be disposed on this occasion, to wield the only weapon, which could promise success; that they may take such measures as will prove to G. Britain, that the U. States will ultimately have no commerce with them, but upon terms of the most perfect reciprocity. This ground, if once taken, will be easily maintained; it is recommended by being both peaceable and effectual, while all others are doubtful and unequal. He concluded by hoping that the resolution would be rejected, as it appeared to him disrespectful to the executive, unnecessary, and inconsistent with the public good.

BASSATERRE, (St. Kitts.) Jan. 21.

On Sunday evening last we had the pleasing sight of a squadron of English ships of the line anchoring in this road; they are under the command of Sir John Thomas Duckworth, vice admiral of the white, and consist of the following ships:

Superb	74	Vice Adm. Duckworth
		Captain Keats.
Canopus	80	Rear Adm. Louis,
		Captain Aulien.
Spencer	74	Captain hon. R. Stopford.
Donnegal	80	Captain Malcolm.
Atlas	74	Captain Pym.
Agamemnon	74	Sir Edward Barry.

The *Acasta*, of 40 guns, captain Dunn, and another frigate, arrived here this morning.

It is this day reported that an express had arrived from England at Barbadoes, with the important intelligence that the Danes, as well as the Swedes, had declared war against France. And as there is no doubt of the king of Prussia's joining, as may be seen in a state paper in another part of this, Bonaparte's rapid advances in Germany may cost him very dear; he was by the last accounts, more than 300 miles from his capital, with large additional armies to contend with, who may not only retard his progress, but leave very little probability of his being able to make good his retreat.

The first December mail was received at the post-office on Saturday last.

His majesty's ship *Northumberland*, rear admiral Cochrane, arrived here this morning.

BOSTON, February 10.
FIRE!

Yesterday afternoon, a destructive fire broke out in the Rope Walk, owned by Mr. J. Howe, at the bottom of the common, in this town; which, in a short time, was consumed, together with four other walks adjacent, one owned by Mr. S. Emmons, one by captain P. B. Rogers, and two by Mr. J. P. Davis; together with a large

quantity of cordage, hemp, tar, &c. Mr. Howe, was about finishing some tarrings, when the copper being over heated the tar took fire, and instantly communicated the flames in every direction. The contents of the walks were partly saved, as well as part of the hemp. Mr. Rodgers fire proof store, we learn, was consumed. The wind was providentially at S. W. which blew the flame over the common, and confined its ravages to these valuable manufactories. The public, as well as private loss cannot as yet be ascertained. It must be very great. Upwards of an hundred industrious men, several of them having families, are thus thrown out of employ. We have not heard of any accident in the extinguishing the flames. Our country brethren were early in their assistance on the occasion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

The editors of the New York Gazette received last evening a Barbadoes paper of the first instant, which contains a confirmation of the defeat of the French army by the allies, brought there by the *Lubeck* Packet from Cuxhaven, which place she left on the 14th of December, sent in by the *Ethalion*, captain Spears.

By the schooner *Urania*, the editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser* has received a file of the Barbadoes *Mercury* to the first of February, from which the following articles are copied:

Barbadoes, January 23.

At a court of Vice Admiralty, held by the hon. Judge Bedford at the town hall Friday the 17th inst. the case of the American ship *Merchant*, Joseph Wyer, master, detained by his majesty's ship *Ethalion*, Charles Stewart, esq. commander, came on to be heard, when his honor was pleased to condemn the said vessel and cargo as lawful prizes to the captors reserving the question of private adventures. And on Friday the 24th instant, at a court held at the same place, on the case of the said private adventures, his honor was pleased to order and decree, that the same should be restored.

February 1.

His majesty's ship *Ethalion*, capt. Spear, arrived here on Thursday last, and brought in with her the neutral schooner *Lubeck* Packet, Andrew Wickham, master, from Cuxhaven, bound to Martinique and St. Thomas, which the *Athelian* fell in with on the 27th ultimo off Martinique, and detained.

The hon. Judge Bedford, at a court of Vice Admiralty, held on Thursday last, was pleased to pass sentence of condemnation in the cause of the American ship *Angerion*, from the coast of Africa bound to Charleston, detained by his majesty's ship *Princess Charlotte*, decreeing the said ship and cargo, save the private adventures, to be lawful prize to the captors.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.

Capt. Coxe left Marseilles on the 24th December. A report of the battle between the French and Austro-Russian armies had just reached that place—it was styled the "battle of the three Emperors," and the French were reported to have enjoyed the advantage. It was stated that 80,000 English and Russian troops had been landed in Naples.—Capt. C. was boarded in the Mediterranean by an English squadron, who informed, that the American frigate *Essex* in entering the Bay of Algeiras, had been fired upon by the Spanish batteries. Markets were dull at Marseilles for colonial produce, in consequence of an expectation of peace.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1.

The schooner *Sampon*, Captain Smith, of this port, was left at the Hayanna the 10th of February. Schooner *Highland*, Captain Yeaton, at Guadaloupe, early in February.

Capt. Dixey, of the *Nancy* and *Kitty*, from Lagoa, arrived at Philadelphia; left there the 22d ult. 3 vessels belonging to N. Orleans, 27th, fell in with several Spanish vessels from Campeachy for Hayanna, and was detained until the 31st, when a British frigate engaged and captured after a smart action, the four armed brigs, the others made their escape.

The president of the United States has appointed WILLIAM CRANCH chief judge of the district of Columbia, in the room of William Kilty, appointed chancellor of Maryland; and ALLEN B. DUGRET, in the room of Mr. Cranch promoted.

We understand some of the insurance companies have come to a determination not to insure Spanish risks without a reservation against seizures in port.

(U. S. Gaz.)

TREASURY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

According to the official statement made on the 1st of Jan. 1806, there was due from the commonwealth 1,042,367 dollars, and there was due to, or in possession of the commonwealth, 2,031,366 dolls. The state has beside, a large quantity of valuable lands. [Boston paper.]

New York is now divided into four distinct parties; the Federalists, the Burrists, the Clintonians, and the Livingstonians. The three last, are composed of men who formerly thought alike on political subjects and may still agree in their opinion about the present administration; but whose particular principles or subordinate interests have shaken to pieces. Their names sufficiently point out their leaders. Aaron Burr is head of the first; the Clinton family, among whom De Witt Clinton seems the most active, is the head of the second; and the Livingston family, supporting, and supported by their relation Morgan Lewis, the present governor of New York, is the animating soul of the last. What are the particular views of these parties, or what the merit of their respective file leaders, we neither mean to explain, or pretend to understand. A single fact about each may be sufficient to shew that they are none of them altogether free from objection?

The character of the federalists is written at full length in the principles of the Adams administration.

The character of Aaron Burr is to be found in the history of the Congressional Session of 1800—1; at that time though he may not, as has been generally supposed, have either offered propositions to the federalists, or received propositions from them to elevate him to the presidency, it is certain that he possessed not sufficient magnanimity to assure them, after he had been pushed forward into a competition with Mr. J. Berson, as he had assured the republicans before the election, that he could not accept the office of President, though it were offered to him by Congress, and that he would connive at no project which was intended to defeat the acknowledged wishes of the people.

Morgan Lewis has received the suspicious support of the federalists at his last election, while as governor of New York, he has ratified the charter for establishing the Merchant's Bank, though it had appeared upon satisfactory evidence that this charter had been carried through the legislature by intrigue and corruption.

De Witt Clinton is at this time not the only mayor of the city of New York with an exorbitant salary of not less than 12,000 dollars per annum; but he is one of the members of the state senate, and has been lately elected by the legislature into the council of appointment, a body which consists of not more than four members, and is entrusted with the power of appointing the principal officers in the state. What opinion must a republican of Virginia entertain of such a formidable accumulation of influence and wealth in the hand of a single individual?

When we believe that we do not go too far when we assert that new projects have been lately framed in New York, for a new organization of parties. It was the wish of the Livingstonians to form a coalition with the Burrists. "Assist us (said they) in re-electing Morgan Lewis, as our governor, and we will give you a carte blanche to be filled up with whatever conditions you may choose." The Burrists however refused the proposition, but they formed a new coalition. Mr. Swartwout, the intimate friend of Mr. Burr, has struck up a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with De Witt Clinton, on what terms and for what purposes, yet remains to be told.

At the next election of governor of New York, it is probable that the parties there fore will be arrayed against each other in the following manner? The Federalists and the Livingstonians will support Morgan Lewis; the Clintonians and the Burrists will look out for some other candidate. Is it too ridiculous to suppose that Mr. Burr is to be the favored man? And that Mr. Burr is travelling on to the north to reconnoitre the prospect before him?

(Richmond Enquirer.)

House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the whole on the bill, received from the Senate to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio.

After considerable debate the committee reported the bill without amendment, which the house, without coming to a decision on the report, adjourned.

In addition to those gentlemen, represented our left paper as having spoken in favor of the St. Domingo bill, Mr. Rhea of Tennessee, spoke in support of it.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27.

The bill imposing a tax of ten dollars on every slave imported into the United States, after considerable debate, was recommitted to a select committee.

ON CONTENTMENT.

CONTENT: 'tis all that a crown; 'tis wisdom's mark
Choice manna, treasure'd in religion's ark;
An olive branch, brought in a turtle's bill;
An anchor, which at sea secures us still;
A calm in storms; a peace where wars are waged;
In fruit, a sunshine; and in heat, a shade;
This high tun'd harmony for which we long,
A sweet premium to a heavenly song;
The heart's bright ruby, which, with this cod'd,
Shines like a star of the firm magnitudes.

FANCY.

FANCY, thou busy offspring of the mind!
Thou roving, ranging rambler, unconfined!
Peering, dissembling, aping, marring, making,
First right for wrong, then wrong for right mistaking,
Reflects thyself, can't let poor we alone,
Thou something, nothing, any thing in one!

MR. SNOWDEN.

UNDERSTANDING that Mr. Denoale declines a re-election to a seat in Council from Ward No. 3, it has been determined to support the election of Mr. Phineas Jannet, in his place, by

NUMBERS.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

The 3d loaf to weigh 14 ounces,
JOHN LONGDEN, c. M.
March 1.

NOTICE.

A Number of the inhabitants of Alexandria, have been liberal in contributing to the funds for publishing the Scriptures in the Languages spoken in the East Indies, of which an account is given in this paper of the 19th February, any who may wish to aid this pious attempt, and have not yet done it, which promises so much success, may for a few days have it in their power by sending what God may put it in their hearts to bestow, to the care of John and Thomas Vowell, with whom the subscription paper is left.
March 2.

FOR SALE.

Anelegant three story Brick House, on the corner of King and Lombus streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. **JOHN YOUNG** NEGROES or GROCERIES will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. George Denoale, or to the subscriber in the City of Washington.

Nicholas Vofs.

February 10.

Law

P U B L I C S A L E.			
CUSTOM-HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, 24th February, 1806.			
The following MERCHANDIZE having remained in store upwards of nine months, will be Sold, at Public Auction, at P. G. Mayfield's Vendue-Store, on the 25th day of March next; no claim having been made for the same.			
Description of Articles.	Marks and Number.	From whence imported.	Master's Name.
Two bundles Saddle Trees, each half dozen.	No Marks.	Liverpool.	Oliver P. Finley
Twelve Anvils.	1 and 12.	do.	James M. Squire
CHARLES SIMMS, Collector.			
Name of Vessels.	Ship United States.	Ship United States.	Ship United States.
When received in Store.	1804.	October 1.	1805.
When received in Store.	May 24.		

FEBRUARY 26.

A great Bargain may be had.

With to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax County, formerly Loudoun County, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river. There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 75 bushels of wheat sown last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaster of Paris, from the fullest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE,

February 7. cotf

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay Market, (being the first day of the next district court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of *Greenwich*, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolina's. The back road from the city of Washington to the southern states also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store. There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. The Plaster of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I raised fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment thereof. Possession will be given immediately to the purchaser, and a good title made on receipt of the first payment.

Bertand Ewell.

February 17.

2aw16t

For Sale, Rent or Lease, The following Valuable Property.

A LOT of ground on King street, on which is a two-story brick house 24 feet front by 32 feet, with a good cellar paved with bricks with a well in it—also a brick necessary well—Likewise a framed house, convenient for a small family, on a 10 feet alley back of the brick house—A vacant lot on Patrick street, opposite Davy Day's, and binding on an alley—A vacant lot on Cameron street, 46 feet 6 inches front, and 108 feet deep to an alley.

A L S O,

Five and 1.8 acres of LAND, on the Leesburg road, about two miles from Alexandria. For terms and further particulars, please to apply to the subscriber living on the first mentioned premises, near Davy Day's.

John W. Turner.

Alexandria, Feb. 24.

2aw3t

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lanky and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. Causin, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, }

January 17.

[Feb. 3.] 2aw

JUST PUBLISHED,

By COTTON AND STEWART,

(Price one Dollar.)

A new edition with modern improvements on the ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By MRS. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be fed up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hanches, Bricolles, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is all the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20.

A few copies of the *American Gardner*, may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST.

The following Valuable Medicines:

*Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and
Stomach Bitters.*

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow Fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious Colic, Colic, Female Complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

*Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills,
or, Family Physic.*

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the purity in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

*Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of blood, and all diseases of the Lungs. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

*Hinkley's Infallible remedy for
the Piles.*

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27.

2aw

For SALE, on Credit,

THAT valuable PROPERTY, at the corner of Prince and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. George Clemens; fronting feet on the former, and on the latter. There are five dwelling houses on this property, two of which are commodious and well finished.

This property will be sold altogether, at public vendue, on a credit of 6, 9, and 12 months, for negotiable notes with approved indorsers.—The sale will take place on SATURDAY the 15th of March next.

On the same day will be let, on ground rent for ever, to the highest bidder, on the premises,

Two unimproved LOTS of ground, lying at the intersection of King and Fayette streets.—The situation of this property is deemed superior to any other on King street, as it faces the diagonal street and adjoins a pump of the best water in town.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

February 17.

2awdf

Charles County Court,

August Term, 1806.

IT appearing to the Court, upon the petition of William M. Maynadier, for a commission of partition under the act entitled, "An act to direct descents," that Charles Alexander and Frances his wife, Charles Tyler and Sarah his wife, Robert Brown, Cecelia Gustavus Brown, Louisa —, Richard Brown, Seniors Brown, Martha Lannea Brown, Gustavus Richard Alexander Brown, Lewis B. Whiting, and Maria his wife, Eleanor Brown, Richard Brown, Catharine Brown, Eleanor Brown, Gustavus Brown and William Brown, persons residents of the state of Virginia, are entitled to certain parts of the land therein mentioned; and the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the said petition having made their return thereof as the law directs: It is thereupon ordered, That the said persons appear, by themselves or their attorney, in Charles county court, at Charles Town, on the third MONDAY in March next, to show cause, if any they have, why the return aforesaid, of the commissioners, should not be confirmed, and that the said William M. Maynadier give notice of this order by causing the same to be inserted in Snowden's paper in Alexandria, twice a week for the space of three weeks before the said third Monday in March next.

Test,

JOHN BARNES, Clerk.

February 20.

2w3v

A TAN-YARD at Occoquan.

Will be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises on THURSDAY, the 6th of March next,

An undivided half interest in a valuable TAN YARD and STOCK, the whole of which is supposed to be about five hundred Hides, nearly tanned—also a considerable parcel of finished Side Leather, Kip Skins, Calf Skins, and Boot Legs. The yard contains sixteen vats, six handlers, two times, two bates, and a pool; a beam house, bark mill, a shop 16 by 18 feet, two stories high, with a dry cellar; a good set of shop and yard tools, and is supplied, with a constant stream of water commanded at pleasure.

There will also be Sold,

The other half of the yard & stock, together with a large two story dwelling house in an unfinished state, with a cellar and kitchen underneath, provided such an addition would be more accommodating to purchasers. This yard is situated in an excellent neighborhood for getting bark and hides, and being near the limits of the town of Occoquan, and immediately on the main stage road from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, and on the road from Alexandria and this place to Fauquier court house, Haymarket and the upper country, is an excellent place for the sale of leather. The above property is sold in consequence of the death of Robert Lindsay, one of the former proprietors. It is in a suitable situation, and the terms of sale will be made accommodating to purchasers.

Also, will be sold, at the same time, the individual property of Robert Lindsay. All persons having claims against the firm of ROBERT LINDSAY and Co. are requested to bring them forward, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

George W. Lindsay,

Surviving Partner,

OR TO

Braddock Richmond,

Administrators of ROBERT LINDSAY, dec'd.

Occoquan, Feb. 11.

corot

STOP THE THIEF.

On Thursday night, the 9th of January last, was taken out of my stable, about 7 or 8 o'clock,

A BAY MARE,

Four years old, next spring, about 14 and an half hands high, rough shod before, a soap on the end of her nose rubbed with the wagon gear, and I think one of her hind feet white, has large ears. I will give FIVE DOLLARS for the Mare, if taken ten miles from home; TEN, if 20; or TWENTY for the Mare and Thief, if convicted so as to be brought to condign punishment, and all reasonable expenses if taken at a greater distance.

John Ball, sen.

Alexandria County, Dist. Col. }

February 3.

2aw

N. B. The Mare was seen in possession of the thief, crossing Washington's Ferry to the city of Washington, on the night she was stolen.

Just Received,

From Newbury port, and for Sale,

First quality Sweet Cider, by the barrel,

Spiced Salmon, in kegs,
Raisins, in boxes,
Verm'd Code Fish, first quality,
Rlax,
Sweet Oranges,
Apples,
Fresh Shellbarks,
English Walnuts,
First quality table Cod Fish,

TOGETHER

With a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

A. WILLIS.

Who hourly ex. As from Baltimore, a quantity of Lisbon LEMONS, which will be sold low by the box.

February 27.

6t

RECEIVED,

Per schooner FAIRPLAY from Boston,
And for Sale by

Lawson & Fowle,

50 boxes Mould Candles, of a superior quality
do. do. Chocolate,

IN STORE,

Imperial
Young Hyson } TEAS.
Hyson skin
Ruffia and heavy Raven's Duck
Pipes, half pipes, and quarter casks Victoria
Wine—entitled to drawback
A few hogheads retailing Molasses
Hogheads and barrels New England Rum
Casks and boxes fish Raisins
Mould and Dipt Candles
Chocolate
Liverpool coarse salt
40 barrels Turpentine
6000 lbs Mill'd Lead
Mens' coarse and fine Shoes
Bellona Gunpowder, &c.
February 28.

8

For Sale—or to Let,

ON GROUND RENT,

Several Lots between the town and Hunting-Creek, some of which are under cultivation, with good substantial fences.

J. B. NICKOLLS.

February 28

2wsw.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday, the 17th January, an apprentice boy named ADAM BOYER. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to me, or to Captain Campbell, jailor, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing him, and all masters of vessels are cautioned against carrying him off, as I will put the law in force against any one offending.

LEVI TALBERT.

February 28.

3t

For SALE or to RENT.

I will Sell or Rent the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in Alexandria and its vicinity, viz,

20 Acres of Land, situated on the north side of the turnpike road leading to Little River, one mile from the corporation of Alexandria; about 14 acres are enclosed. There is on the premises a good dwelling house 24 feet by 18, two stories high, with a kitchen and cellar underneath, granary, stable, and cow-house, with a good garden. The land is adapted for grass, corn, or small grain. This place may be well worth the attention of the gardener, butcher, tanner, or distiller; as there is a never-failing branch of water runs through the centre of the land and close to the dwelling: it is remarkable for good air and a healthy situation.

A Lot of Land, on the south side of Duke street, in West End, not far from the stone bridge; containing three fourths of an acre, with the privilege of taking in part of the streets till called for, (now enclosed.) This lot corners on Duke and George streets, running back to Wolfe street. The improvements on said lot are a two story framed house, 24 feet by 18, kitchen 16 feet by 12, bake house 28 feet by 12, built with brick, stable hip roofed, capable of containing six horses, a double brick built necessary with a pigeon house on the top, all well finished and in good repair, with a pump of good water in the yard; back of the yard there is an excellent garden well pailed and in good cultivation; in short there is every convenience for a genteel family.

A L S O,

I will sell my Right, on the lower end of Prince street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mr. John Limerick. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living at West End.

Michael O'Meara.

January 25.

2awf

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

SALES

On every Tuesday
WILL BE
At the Vendue
Corner of Prince and

A Variety of
GROCER

(Particulars of which will be bills of the

All kind of goods which the prices of which are to be viewed and purchased at the lowest rates.

Philip C. M.

February 12.

THE SUBS

Wants to C
A vessel
burthen, for
KET; to wh
will be given
only to go on board.

WHO HAS F
At his Warehouse, Co
New-York prime
Also, Southern Pork, of
few pipes of old Cognac-B
February 12.

RECEI
Per schooner FAIRPLAY
And for Sale by
Lawson

50 boxes Mould C
perior quality
do. do. Chocolate.

IN STO

Imperial
Young Hyson } TEAS.
Hyson skin
Ruffia and heavy Raven's Duck
Pipes, half pipes, and q
Wine—entitled to drawback
A few hogheads retailing
Hogheads and barrels N
Casks and boxes fish R
Mould and Dipt Candles
Chocolate
Liverpool coarse salt
40 barrels Turpentine
6000 lbs Mill'd Lead
Mens' coarse and fine Sh
Bellona Gunpowder, &c.
February 28.

Negroes to
THREE female
to hire—one a very good coo
er, she also understands every
The other two are good spin
washes and irons well an
wife of every kind. Th
suit. For further particula
er.

February 18.

I have been in
of the Facts of Land adv
Scales and Thomas Cook
trust from John Withers, to
Scales, includes part of a
petition, under a deed of b
R. but Allison, duly recor
court of Fairfax; It is, all
against purchasing for mas
included within my lines.

February 17.

CLOVER S

3000 pounds fresh CL
For Sale by
Jo

February 19.

HENRY K.

Has received per Brig Equ
New Cattle, and offers to
ately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot
18 casks Ingot Lead
36 sheets Milled do.
December 18.

FOR SA

1000 bushels Liverp
1500 do. St. Ube
Feb. 12.